

Spratt	Tiahrt	Waxman
Stearns	Torkildsen	Weldon (FL)
Stenholm	Torres	Weldon (PA)
Stockman	Torricelli	Weller
Stokes	Towns	White
Studds	Trafigant	Whitfield
Stump	Tucker	Wicker
Talent	Upton	Williams
Tanner	Velazquez	Wilson
Tate	Vento	Wise
Tauzin	Visclosky	Wolf
Taylor (MS)	Volkmer	Woolsey
Taylor (NC)	Vucanovich	Wyden
Tejeda	Waldholtz	Wynn
Thomas	Walker	Yates
Thompson	Walsh	Young (AK)
Thornberry	Wamp	Young (FL)
Thornton	Ward	Zeliff
Thurman	Watts (OK)	Zimmer

## NOES—14

Abercrombie	Gonzalez	Stark
Conyers	Johnston	Stupak
Dellums	Kennedy (RI)	Waters
Dingell	McDermott	Watt (NC)
Fattah	Mink	

## NOT VOTING—12

Ackerman	Dickey	Payne (NJ)
Armey	Ewing	Pelosi
Brown (CA)	Frost	Reynolds
Chapman	Kolbe	Shuster

□ 1826

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 483, MEDICARE SELECT EXPANSION

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 483, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A further message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

□ 1830

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RADANOVICH). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House,

the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. WYNN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WYNN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF WAR RECOGNITION DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, since 1987, Congress has approved legislation declaring April 9 as "Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day." These men and women are among our greatest patriots and I cannot think of a group more deserving of remembrance and special recognition than our former prisoners of war.

Under the new rules adopted at the start of this session, Congress will not enact commemorative legislation this year. That being the case, we should take the time now to honor the Americans held captive in past conflicts and wars.

All those who have been prisoners of war know the true meaning of freedom and have paid a tremendous price for the liberty we all cherish. Their service and sacrifice, and that of their fellow veterans, make possible our way of life.

Some of you may wonder why April 9 was chosen as a day for recognition for former prisoners of war. It was on April 9, 1942, that the largest contingent of American forces ever were taken prisoner with the fall of Bataan in the Philippines during World War II.

Many of those taken prisoner did not survive the infamous Bataan Death March that followed or the nearly 4 years of captivity in deplorable prisoner of war camps throughout the Far East. Many of those that did survive were left with permanent disabilities from the brutalities that they endured.

The 9th of April is also the day on which Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appatamax, VA, to end the Civil War between the North and South. On that day, prisoners from both sides were released and allowed to return home.

While April 9 commemorates the fall of Bataan and the release of prisoners at the end of the Civil War, the significance of this day extends to all Americans who were ever held prisoner by enemy forces. The brutal treatment and torture to which these POW's were subjected by their captors in violation of fundamental standards of morality and international law ensured that many did not survive.

Yet, despite the suffering inflicted upon them, American POW's have demonstrated an unflinching devotion to duty, honor, and country. Their service

helped preserve our freedom through two world wars, regional conflicts of the cold war era, and since. They have given more than most Americans will be called upon to give for their country.

Today, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, an organization comprised of former POW's—both military and civilian—is raising funds to build the National Prisoner of War Museum. This museum will be located at the site of the Civil War prison camp in Andersonville, GA. It will be a legacy for all generations that follow and will contain historic accounts and memorabilia that pertain to former American prisoners from all wars.

Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day serves as a poignant reminder of the sacrifice and commitment of all the American men and women whose patriotism has been tested by the chains of enemy captivity.

Their experiences underscore our debt to those who place their lives in harm's way and stand willing to trade their liberty for ours. As a Nation, we must always remember the sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform.

I hope all of my colleagues will join me in paying special tribute to former prisoners of war. There is little we can do to repay these men and women, but we can recognize their invaluable contribution.

#### REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Resources:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The United States has always been blessed with an abundance of natural resources. Together with the ingenuity and determination of the American people, these resources have formed the basis of our prosperity. They have given us the opportunity to feed our people, power and industry, create our medicines, and defend our borders—and we have a responsibility to be good stewards of our heritage. In recent decades, however, rapid technological advances and population growth have greatly enhanced our ability to have an impact on our surroundings—and we do not always pause to contemplate the consequences of our actions. Far too often, our short-sighted decisions cause the greatest harm to the very people who are least able to influence them—future generations.

We have a moral obligation to represent the interests of those who have no voice in today's decisions—our children and grandchildren. We have a responsibility to see that they inherit a